VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(Number 845.) FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1797. (Four Dollars Per Annum.)

THE Members of the *Mutual Assurance Society* against *Fire* on *Buildings* in the state of *Virginia*, are hereby notified, that the Annual General Meeting of the said society is fixed by the constitution to be held on the first Monday in December next, in the city of Richmond.—It is expected the members will be pointed in their attendance either in person, or by proxy, agreeable to the following form of credentials.—As the business to be done cannot be postponed—such as the election of the officers, fixing their salaries, examining the transactions of the present year, and other matters that may be laid before the said meeting.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent, M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 1, 1797.

FORM.

Subscriber of Member of the Mutual Assurance Society, do hereby constitute and appoint to attend the General Annual Meeting of the said society, to be held at Richmond, on the first Monday in December next, as proxy to vote and act on behalf on any business which may come before the said meeting as fully as if personally present.—In testimony whereof have hereunto set hand and seal the day of 179

Teste,

☞ The Printers in this state are requested to insert the above notice and form of credentials, three weeks, that is, once a week.

FIRE.

As any person's property in houses, goods and furniture, is subject to be destroyed by that destructive element, therefore there is a continual risk to lose the whole; perhaps in a few hours—then the question is what mode to adopt to secure this precarious property. It appears to me that out of three things one must be done, that is, either to stand your own insurer; then if a loss happens you lose the *whole*—or else to insure in an insurance company, where you have annual premiums to pay; and trust to the good fortune of a few individuals; if a heavy loss should happen it would ruin them, and instead of receiving the full amount of a loss, a person would have only a small dividend—Or else to insure in the Mutual Insurance in this state, where a great many join to pay a loss, then of course each person's share will never be much; consequently one premium will in all human probability insure the property forever; where many contribute, although, each paying a small sum, will raise a larger amount, than any few individuals can make up.

There must, by this Mutual Insurance, out of every five hundred houses one annually burn, (which would be at the rate of eight hundred houses in this state per annum) before it will absorb the interest of the premiums—and there must out of every thirty houses one burn, (which would be at the rate of upwards of twelve thousand houses in this state) before they have to pay a second premium.

The subscriptions are about four millions of dollars; then if the subscribers were insured abroad, where I believe the premiums average one per cent. per annum, they would have had to pay the first year forty thousand dollars; the second the same sum; as also to renew the insurance for the third year, beginning next January—then if a loss was now immediately to happen of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and befal only the subscribers, which is impossible, as we have not so much insured in buildings that join, so a loss twice as large must happen before they would be upon the same footing with those that insure abroad.—And besides that the security of many is better than a few individuals, which the Insurance Companies abroad are composed of.

By the above you can easily see that if the subscribers to this institution had been insured abroad, that by next Christmas they would have had to pay one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and instead of that they have paid here (for the premium in stock is still their own) for five buildings to wit:—Three at Leesburg, one at Fredericksburg, one at Richmond, and one damaged at Winchester, only 12 hundred and thirty-eight dollars 67 cents for two years insurance; which is about one and a half cent per 100 dols. per annum.

This institution is founded on philanthropy—the sole object thereof is to succour the unfortunate—it unites interest and benevolence—for the small contribution you pay towards the loss of your unfortunate fellow citizen, you secure at the same time your own property to be paid in case that you should lose it accidentally by fire.

W. F. AST.

Insurance on Goods and Furniture.

I am happy to inform the public, that already upwards of two thirds of the subscriptions, required by the act of the General Assembly, for the establishment of a Mutual Insurance against fire and goods and furniture are filled up; and that that institution will likewise be in a very short time organized.—Those gentlemen who hold subscription papers, are requested to get as many subscribers as they can (for the more the better) and send me the subscription paper as soon as possible.

W, F. AST.

*** As these institutions are for the public good, the Printers in this state will no doubt give the above also a place in their papers, and particularly as it concerns their customers, I believe almost generally.

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a constant source of variegated amusement and pleasure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the most reasonable terms. He will wait on any person at their own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable or them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 3, 1797. coif

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY this morning, from the subscriber, living in Prince George county, a negro man, named SPRING ABOUT, 45 years old, of a yellow complexion, a middle size, is coff jawed, the first joint of his great toe is much disfigured, is branded on both cheeks C. P. carried with him when he went away, a spade, two cotton shirts, one red waistcoat, black breeches, Virginia cloth coat, and a new Dutch blanket. The above reward will be paid by me, on delivery of the said negro at my house, or five dollars if committed to any jail within the state.

CHRISTOPHER PROCTOR.

October 30, 1797.

SWANN & ELLIS,
Cabinet-makers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have in their employ a professed UPHOLSTERER—which will enable them in future to execute all orders in that line with neatness and dispatch.

October 19, 1797.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of August 22.

The relict of the late general Marceau solicited some pecuniary relief, and Jourdan of the Upper Vienne, whose retreat in Franconia he covered, passed an eulogium on his military conduct, and supported the petition.

Bentabolle moved, that to the defenders of the country, be paid the 1000 millions of livres which had been promised them, and observed, that if the state were not able to perform this promise, it should be openly confessed. Ordered a report to be made on the subject.

Thibandeau, in the name of the commission appointed to examine into the message of the directory, respecting the late march of the troops into the interior, and addresses of different divisions of the republican armies, made the following report, prefaced by some introductory remarks on the present state of France.

"You have ordered your committee to present to you legislative plans upon the different topics contained in the message which was transmitted to you on the 22d Thermidor last. The committee in the first place consider it their duty to direct your attention to our present situation. The republic lately advanced towards peace; public confidence was revived; the constitution began to be consolidated; every thing presaged to us happy and peaceful destinies. What evil genius has re-animated our passions, re-kindled our animosities, created divisions between the different branches of government, and planted terror in the breasts of all good citizens? It is time to recal security, to give confidence to good citizens, to repress the bad, to restore public credit, and to support the legislative body in the rank in which the constitution has placed it. To attain this object, you must re establish your communications with the people. Never let your voice be unknown to them. From this tribune, Reason and Justice ought always to be heard with that spirit of peace and impartiality in which true dignity consists. Your committee has proceeded to the examination of the message of the directory.

"An unexpected change in the ministry, and the march of the troops, had fixed the attention of the legislative body, and merited its solicitude. In expressing our regret on account of the dismissal of the ministers, and our alarms respecting the march of the troops, we did not contest with the directory the right of changing their ministers and disposing of the armed force; but the legislative body had undoubtedly the right of demanding information respecting the violation of the constitutional limits. The directory replied, that it was to be attributed to an error in the marching orders. You referred this message to a committee, which occupied itself, as it was wisely said by the reporter (Pichegru), less in proving the crime, than in endeavouring to prevent it from being committed hereafter. This committee presented the plan of a resolution for ascertaining the constitutional limits.

"We must not at present enquire into the cause of the marching of the troops. Perhaps we shall one day be made acquainted with it; we have as yet learned only that the constitutional limits have been violated. General Richepause declares, that having been four years on the frontiers, he knew not of the dispositions of the constitution relative to this object. An excuse of this nature would not be admitted in the courts of justice; but the testimonials we have had of the moral character of the general, induce us to think that there has been no evil intention on his part.

"I proceed to a more important object, the address of the army of Italy. What would become of the republic, if those who have received arms only for her defence, were to interpose in civil discussions? You are acquainted with the volume of addresses which have been drawn up by this army. They are marked by an ardent expression of love for liberty; but they hold forth absurd claims, extravagant opinions, and criminal projects. The first sentiments belong to our generous defenders, the others to some factious men, who wish to see the bosom of their country torn even by those who are charged with its defence. No, it is not our warriors, but some ferocious monsters who have conceived the project of delivering up to the enemy the conquests acquired by the valour and the blood of our troops, and to lead them back to their families under the standard of rebellion. Have you been able to read without indignation, one of these addresses, which asserts that the system of royalism is unceasingly pushed in the Legislature? Does the audacious rebel who penned this impious phrase yet exist? Does he exist, and are you free? Does the government slumber, that it has not proceeded with rigour against him? These addresses are at present directed against the Legislature.—Directors of the republic, they will soon be directed against you!—Wretched! wretched is the authority which is supported by bayonets!—They always conclude by annihilating the power which they have established.—The addresses have been certified by the chief of the etat-majors of the army. They have been officially transmitted to several administrations: they were destined to other corps of troops; and yet this, it is said, was not a deliberation.—Doubtless it was not; for had these addresses been deliberated upon, they would have been published in a camp of citizen soldiers, who would have caused the voice of the constitution to be heard. If the soldiers have not read them, they do not speak the sentiments of the army. The constitution prohibits addresses in the collective name of an armed body, and will a general be permitted to violate it? The more services your generals and soldiers have rendered to the country, the more you ought to guard against all attempts upon the constitution. In a rising republic, do not permit the troops to act as if they had conquered only for themselves, unless you would see, as once was the case in the Roman Empire, your soldiers obey only their generals, and never their country. It has been attempted to persuade the conquerors of Italy that a system of proscription exists against them.—Proscribe them! who would dare to attempt it? who would desire it? What Frenchman here does not palpitate upon the revival of their heroic actions, which command the gratitude of their country, and cover with a veil of glory the dreadful events which have tarnished the revolution? They were citizens before they were soldiers—they must cease to be soldiers, to become again citizens.

"The Directory inform you, that they have put a stop to the circulation of these addresses, and that they have written to the commander in chief, deploring the circumstances which had led to this violation of the constitutional act. *Your committee consider it their duty to declare openly to you, that the answer of the Directory has appeared to them unworthy of its power, and the rank in which the Constitution has placed that Body.*

"Consider what progress has been made in consequence of these dangerous examples. The spirit of faction has already introduced the language of anarchy into the camps.—It has insinuated itself even into the honorable retreat of our wounded warriors, for the fabrication of addresses. It beats the minds of men. It proclaims every where dissolution and death—Yet the Government sleeps! Awaken, Legislators! watch for yourselves and for the people. The constitutional limits are traced. Directors, Ge-

rals, and Soldiers, bow yourſelves before the will of the people. The legiſlative body will never balance with its duty. It is inacceſſible to fear, and will never ſubmit to menace.

"Your committee will not humble itſelf in replying to the calumnies propagated by your enemies. A legiſlative body which is not accuſeable, ought not to juſtify itſelf. By its acts it muſt be judged—We ſhall ſpeak the truth to the Directory—We ſhall ſpeak the truth to the people.

"The inſolence of prieſts and emigrants is denounced to you. As to the prieſts, is not their proſcription in a maſs to be regretted? Liberty of conſcience, liberty of worſhip, and ſubmiſſion to the laws—ſuch are the principles maintained by all philoſophers—ſuch are the principles conſecrated by the conſtitution and the laws in oppoſition to the claims of a religion which wiſhed to be excluſively eſtabliſhed. As to the emigrants, who favors them? Do not the laws reſpecting the emigrants exiſt. Do they not place in the hands of the Directory the moſt active the moſt powerful, and the moſt arbitrary means? The return of noted emigrants is announced. The houſe in which they aſſemble is even mentioned; but what then is the duty of the police! Why thoſe craſements the traffic of which is publicly reported? It belongs to us to require from the Directory an account of theſe monſtrous abuſes.

"The Directory tell you that aſſaſſinations are committed, and that partiality is diſplayed by the Tribunals. It is neceſſary to inform them, that they have overſtepped their duty, and we do them ſervice in recalling them to it. It is true that blood flows in ſeveral departments; but there are laws againſt aſſaſſination, and the Directory ought to execute them. If there be partiality in the Tribunals, there is a law to puniſh them, and the Directory ought to denounce the guilty. In all caſes, crimes cannot make us deſpair of juſtice, and we ought to demand of the Directory an account of the meaſures they have taken to repreſs the crimes of which they complain. We do not underſtand the protection they claim for the purchaſers of National property. Their perſons and their property are under the ſafeguard of the Conſtitution, and you have given a proof of your reſpect for them by your reſolution reſpecting the Preſbyteres.

"The Directory inform you, that there are Journals which breathe only murder, & the return of Royalty. It is certain that the exciſes of a multitude of Pamphlets and Journals have no power of repoſing his mind amidſt an ocean of extravagant and factious opinions; but you have manifeſted your deſire for repreſſing this abuſe; and there is only required a law which ſhall prevent it, without injuring the rights of Citizens: all the elements of this law are ready, and the Committee you named for preparing it will ſoon make their Report,

"The deficiency in the public revenue, it is added, deprives our armies of their pay. We will not deny, that negligence on the part of the receivers, and the want of order and œconomy have thrown our finances into diſorder; but have the armies any reaſon to reproach the Legiſlative Body? At what period, at what epoch, have you refuſed their funds? Your reſolutions on this ſubject have alwas been voted with urgence. It is then in vain that the unfortunate rentier divides with them his dread? Have, then, the forced loan, the aſſignats, the mandats, the contributions in the conquered countries, the national eſtates, been found inſufficient? Let us rather ſay, that our reſources being diſtributed through ſuch a variety of channels, have been exhauſted; but that if they had been more prudently employed, the moſt important part of the public ſervice would not be in ſuch a deplorable ſtate.

"Let the finances, then, alone occupy all your ſolicitude. I know that every day your attention is taken up with this ſubject. But the time is arrived when you muſt diſregard the prejudices againſt direct contributions. *Peace, peace!* This is the means of extricating us from our embarraſſment. How very criminal would thoſe be who would wiſh to place it ſtill at a diſtance!—Doubtleſs there are men who ſtill preſerve the criminal hope of overturning the republic.—Traitors exiſt, we are told—why are they not detected. There are conſpirators—why are they not puniſhed? We have laws—why are they not executed? No! the defenders of the country will never be made to believe, that the legiſlative body oppoſes a peace! Who has appeared more deſirous than ourſelves to obtain it? Hiſtory will examine whether the events which have lately taken place in Italy have not contributed to retard the concluſion of it; but can France blame its generals for paying liberty to millions of men?—And when they have gained their liberty, can France refuſe to them its friendſhip and its alliance? Your commitee, however, does not wiſh to propoſe that you ſhould approve, or even be ſilent on thoſe events.

"The directory has gone beyond its powers. If war had been declared againſt the Italian ſtates, who had the right to declare it without your conſent!—If treaties of commerce or ſubſidies have been made, who could make them without your approbation? The ſtates of Italy cannot be the allies of France without a decree from you. Their government will be equivocal, their liberty without ſupport, as long as the treaties ſhall not have been approved by us.

"Fears have been entertained that the directory would be accuſed, and that the legiſlative body would be attacked. The legiſlative body has right to accuſe the directory? and if there exiſted any reaſons for accuſation, it would, without fear, without heſitation, accuſe them. But an attack on the legiſlative body! who would make it?—A few brigands?—the recollection of their paſt defeats will ſerve them as a leſſon. The ſoldiers?—never will they be ſeen marching under the colours of aſſaſſins. The directory!—ſuch an idea cannot occupy our attention for a moment; its own intereſt is in oppoſition to it.

"To conclude—you will find in your own courage and your own prudence, extraordinary reſources."

[Here Thibaudeau implored the members of the government to act in union and concord—He invited the repreſentatives and directors to be on their guard againſt the exaggerations of parties, who ſought only to highten their animoſities, that they might be hurried to a cataſtrophe which would deſtroy them all.]

"In examining," he added, "this meſſage of the directory, its exaggerations, and the bitterneſs of its ſtyle, we have avoided giving new aliment to the factions. Legiſlators ought not to be guided by paſſion. In vain our common enemies meditate the ruin of the republic. The republic is deeply rooted; it has ripened in the midſt of ſtorms and it belongs not alone to the preſent generation. The new dangers which threaten it, ſerve only to diſplay once more its ſtrength. Each power ſhall return to its proper limits; and if ſome men have wiſhed to overſtep them, they ſhall be recalled, and confined to their proper ſtation.

"Citizen ſoldiers, you whom we muſt cenſure to day, but whom we muſt always admire, believe that liberty is here defended by your friends. The legiſlature is the citadel of the conſtitution. It is your duty to die for it, and you are about to beſiege it. Let its voice be always heard among you; and when you return to your fire ſides, you will find it cemented by your blood and covered with your triumphs."

Tnibandeau concluded by preſenting the plan of two reſolutions.

The 1ſt declared, "That all conſpiracies or crimes againſt the conſtitution, the legiſlative body, and the directory, came under the juriſdiction of the criminal tribunal of the place where the legiſlature ſits; that all perſons accuſed ſhould be denounced at the office of the public accuſer, but that they ſhould have the power of appealing from that tribunal; and in this caſe they ſhould be carried before a court pointed out by the tribunal of caſſation." The 2d enacts, that every deliberation or common wiſh expreſſed by the armed force, although nothing follow upon it, except the caſes determined by law, ſhall be a delect. To ſend addreſſes from one body of troops to another, or to the civil authorities, is an act of ſedition. The plan then points out the penalties to be inflicted on the inſtigators, movers, or ſubſcribers of addreſſes, according to the enormity of the caſe, and the different powers againſt which they ſhall be directed.

"The gradation of offence is, firſt, againſt the directory, then the legiſlative body, and next the law and conſtitution."

Ordered to be printed to the number of ſix copies to each member.

SAVANNAH, October 27.

The ſhip Alexander, Capt. Campbell, bound to Liverpool, which ſailed a few days ago, is returned into port, having ſprung aleak.

A large ſhip is aſhore to the ſouthward of St. Auguſtine, without any perſon on board, loaded with fiſh and oil.

On Tueſday the 3d inſt. the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of the Bahamas pronounced his decree in the caſe of the American Eaſt-India ſhip Aſia, re-captured from the French, adjudging the ſhip and cargo to be reſtored as neutral property, upon payment of one fixth part of the true value thereof. The Proctor for the captors proteſted againſt the ſentence, and gave notice of his intention to appeal therefrom.

FOR SALE,

The following valuable Lands:

In the county of Mecklenburg;

ABOUT one thouſand acres, with valuable improvements, where Mr. Jeſſe Brown at preſent reſides; Mr. Oliver will ſhew this land who lives adjoining it. The land is of good quality, level and well timbered, and lies on the main road to the county courthouſe, within half a mile of the ſame.

About 1400 acres in the ſame county on Butcher's creek; land of excellent quality; a conſiderable part of it cleared. Mr. George Baſkerville rents one of the plantations at preſent, and will be ſo obliging to ſhew the land to any perſon inclining to purchaſe.

About 2000 acres in the county of Henry, on Pigg River; land of the firſt quality in that part of the country, a conſiderable proportion of it low grounds. A plantation opened ſufficient for ſix or eight labourers. Mr. George Herndon will ſhew this land.

Theſe lands will be ſold very low for ready money, or purchaſers may be accommodated with reaſonable credit, paying about one fourth of the price when poſſeſſion is given, which may be at any time between this and the 25th of December next.

To ſave trouble to thoſe who may incline to purchaſe and cannot conveniently apply to me, I have depoſited with Mr. William Douglas, merchant, in Peterſburg, and Mr. Hugh Wyllie, merchant, in Charlotte, the loweſt prices, and the terms of ſale, for the lands in Mecklenburg, with ample powers to contract for them.

And with reſpect to the lands in Henry I have depoſited with Mr. George Herndon, of Pittſylvania county, and Mr. George Reveley, at Oxford Iron Works, ſimilar powers.

DAVID ROSS.

October 30, 1797. (6w)

To be Sold to the higheſt bidder,

for READY MONEY, on the 2nd day of December 1797, before Mr. James Durell's door, Peterſburg,

THAT well known valuable ſituation, adjoining the Town of Suffolk, belonging to the eſtate of General Charles Harriſon, dec.—attended in fact with every accommodation to render life happy and agreeable—fiſh, oyſters, fowl, and innumerable other good things, in perfect view of the Town of Suffolk. Needleſs to ſay more. The purchaſer will be encouraged when the terms are related—to be made known on application to the Adminiſtrator, or to Mr John H. Peterſon, or Mr Benjamin Harriſon, jun. of Prince George county. The Tract ſuppoſed to be betwixt 450 and 500 acres

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE.

Dinwiddie, October 26, 1797. tf

The Co-partnerſhip of

Sargeant & Richardſon,

HAVING diſſolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate ſettlement of their affairs abſolutely neceſſary; thoſe who are indebted to them, will ſee the neceſſity of making ſpeedy payments: and ſuch as have any demands againſt them, will have them ſettled on application.

The remaining ſtock of

G O O D S

On hand, conſiſting of 7 8 and 4 4 Iriſh Linens, in ſuitable packages well aſſorted and well laid in, 8 9 Sheeting, Britiſh Osnaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be diſpoſed off at the ſtore occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his abſence to

Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, October 2, 1797. (tf.)

☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *ſome* of his ſubſcribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article uſed in the line of his buſineſs, rendering it neceſſary that he ſhould repeat his application for payment—*again* requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him for more than two years Newſpapers to ſettle their accounts. It appears the accounts ſtand open more from inattention from the ſmallneſs of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to ſettle them. The Printer however flatters himſelf that his delinquent ſubſcribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will conſider, that though their accounts are ſmall, yet they are of conſequence to him in the ſupport of his buſineſs.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL and valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 13 miles from Green Court houſe, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland ſettlements. The terms moderate—part caſh, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Peterſburg, Sept. 13, 1797. tf

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.

Laſt evening arrived brig Betſey, captain Buerin, from Belfaſt, which place ſhe left on the 6th of September. By this arrival we are favoured with Dublin and Belfaſt papers to the 4th September, and London papers to the 31ſt of Auguſt, one day later than any heretofore received on this continent: The following appears to be the moſt material:—

Peace contradicted.

LONDON, Auguſt 30.

We yeſterday tranſlated literally the articles relative to a pretended peace between France and England, contained in the Paris gazettes, which we received by expreſs. The late hour however at which theſe papers came to our hands prevented us then from making any obſervations on the probibility of the intelligence that they announced—but we are ſorry to be now under the neceſſity of ſtating, that it is totally void of foundation. We have indeed, every reaſon to believe, that theſe accounts have been fabricated at Paris for the ſame purpoſe that the L'Eclair was laſt year forged in London, namely, that of having an effect on the funds. The ſcheme, however, of the unprincipled ſtockjobbers who were the authors of this falſehood, appears to have completely failed; the deſired impreſſion did not take place; for the ſtocks which opened at 52 for ſome time, roſe only to 53⅛, and ſoon fell back to 53.

It appears that the fabricators of theſe accounts ſent the papers that contained them by expreſs to Calais. Had they been conveyed by the regular mail, they could not have reached that place before ten or eleven o'clock yeſterday morning—whereas the different agents for newſpapers at Dover them there at ſix o'clock, and conveyed them by expreſs to London, where they arrived a little before one in the afternoon. As ſoon as they were received, the ſame trick was played off that was reſorted to when the Eclair was forged laſt year; for they were immediately ſent to a broker at the ſtock exchange, evidently for the purpoſe of making an impreſſion on the market.

In addition to the liſt which has been given in the morning papers, of the French Gazettes which contained this falſe intelligence, we add The Miroir, a journal which, on account of its violent oppoſition to a free government, is always copied by the miniſterial prints in England. We ſhall diſmiſs this ſubject, by expreſſing our wiſhes that the names of the authors of this ſcandalous fraud may ere long be made public.

At Paris, political diſputes and diſſentions appear to have in ſome degree ſubſided. Placards and pamphlets, however, continue to be circulated in great profuſion. The three following have lately appeared, the firſt entitled, "The means of finiſhing without a battle," lays it down for a principle, that the emigrants are the bitter enemies of the republic; that they have a great number of friends in power, and that an infallible way to put an end to the preſent diſaſters would be to execute the laws againſt them.

The ſecond, having this title, "approach, read, and conſider," preſents a frightful picture of the evils which France in general and Paris in particular, muſt ſuffer in caſe of a counter revolution, from the revenue of the king, nobles, prieſts, emigrants, &c.—The third is addreſſed to the young men of Paris, and relates to the black capes which have lately given occaſion to ſo many diſputes, aſſuring them that ſeveral Jacobins had appeared for the purpoſe of quarrelling with the military, and breeding diſturbance, exhorting them to lay aſide a badge which is now diſhonored by having been worn by terroriſts, and adviſing them to enroll themſelves as ſpeedily as poſſible in their reſpective companies, and appear in no other dreſs than the regimentals of the national guard, the only means of intimidating their enemies.

The council of antients have ſanctioned the reſolution of the council of five hundred, which repeals the decree of baniſhment againſt the non-juring clergy of France.

A meſſage has been ſent by the directory to the council of five hundred, in anſwer to their's of the 21th of Auguſt, relative to the Engliſh merchandize ſmuggled into the republic.

Two mails from Hamburgh arrived this morning. A letter from Vienna, of the 19th inſtant, ſtates, that the Marquis de Gallo and Baron Degelmann, are gone to Udina, for the purpoſe of reſuming the negotiation between France and Auſtria.

Count Cobenzal, who lately arrived at Vienna from Peterſburg, is gone to Liſle; and this, the above letter ſays, proves the connexion that exiſts between the negotiations at Liſle and Udina. Engliſhmen, however, do not want any proof that ſuch a connexion exiſts—unfortunately, they have too long been acquainted with it.

The German papers ſtate, that the negotiations at Udina are expected to be ſoon brought to a concluſion, either by a definitive peace, or by a rupture: Theſe gazettes, however, cannot in general be deemed very pure ſources of information.

Auguſt 31.

Letters from Dover ſtate, that a perſon concerned in the fabrication of the falſe intelligence inſerted in the Paris gazettes, relative to peace between this country and France, for the purpoſe of its being copied into Engliſh papers, is now in cuſtody at Calais.

STAR-OFFICE, Auguſt 31.

When our paper had been ſome time at preſs, we received information that the honorable Mr. Weſley had arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office with diſpatches from Lord Malmeſbury at Liſle. Mr. Weſley came to Dover in the King's Packet, captain Oſborne, by which conveyance we received two Paris papers, viz, l'Europe Politique et Literaire, of the 27th and 28th of Auguſt. The paper of the 27th has the paragraph relative to the ſigning of

preliminaries, precisely as we have given from the Eclair and other papers. That of the 28th which we have received, has the following paragraph.

"The joy occasioned by the news of the signing of preliminaries of peace with England, was only the joy of a moment. The very persons who had been so eager to confirm the intelligence almost at the same instant announced that the proposals made by Lord Malmesbury, and acceded to by the French commissioners, were not agreed to by the directory. The majority of its members persists in refusing the Cape of Good Hope to the English, and are determined to retain the part of Oldend, such as it was given up to us by the Emperor.

"From the commencement of the negociation the French plenipotentiaries were instructed to insist upon the pure and simple restitution of the Cape of Good Hope to our allies; and it was only lately that they were authorised to agree to its being made a free port. They doubtless imagined that in going a step farther they would not be disavowed by the French generosity, but could they be ignorant that the Directory in receding from its pretensions, was not actuated by a sentiment of moderation, but wished to inflict a just correction upon the Batavian republic, the eldest daughter of the French republic, which respects her mother so little as to reject a constitution which she caused to be formed for her, and wishes to be more free than those to whom she owed her liberty."

From the late hour at which the French papers arrived, we have no opportunity of ascertaining the truth of this intelligence; we therefore transcribe the article literally, leaving our readers to decide for themselves. L'Eclair of the 28th inst. has the following article:—

"The Redacteur does not confirm the news which we gave yesterday, of the signing of the preliminaries of peace between France and England. But the news was communicated to us by such respectable members of the council of elders, that we cannot still avoid believing it."

Perlet, however, after mentioning the news, says, "there is nothing true nor probable in it, except the desire which speculators had to raise the inscriptions, by surprising the credulity of some writers to impose on the public."

These journals contain a letter from Brussels, dated August 23 which states that the king of Prussia, feeling it his interest to be on good terms with the Emperor, has determined for the present not to take possession of the imperial city of Nuremberg, and its territory.

The provinces of Holland, Zealand, Gueldres, Utrecht, and Dutch Brabant, have rejected the new constitution; Overyssel and Groningen have accepted it.

PETERSBURG, NOV. 10.

The ship Ritson, Capt. Shore, is arrived in James river, in six weeks from London.—We are informed that letters from Norfolk mention, that the accounts by this vessel are by no means indicative of peace—that there has been a dreadful explosion in Paris; that Carnot, one of the directory, is missing; that Barthelmi is denounced; and that Pichegru, Moreau, and sixty members of the council of five hundred, are sent to Rochelle to be embarked for transportation.

We give the above as a sketch of the intelligence received by private letters from Norfolk. In our next we shall probably be able to detail the particulars by this arrival.

*** A Journeyman Printer may meet with employment, by applying at this Office.

*** WANTED—one or two APPRENTICES to the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Enquire of the PRINTER hereof.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

At the Wharf, on Monday next, at 10 o'Clock.

On a Credit of 3 months.

The balance of the Christian's-Haven's Cargo.

Consisting of

Bales of Striped Blankets, and Yarn Stockings.
2 Cask Frying Pans.
2 Bale Cassimers.
10 Tons Swedish Bar Iron.
4th Proof Old Cognac Brandy, } In Pipes.
4th Proof Holland Gin. }
A quantity of excellent Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

ALSO,

On 6 months Credit.

Several Bales Coarse Cloths and Coatings.
8-10 Window Glass, in 100 feet Boxes.

And on 3 months—if not sold before at private sale.

4 Bales Plains and Half Thicks.

WILLIAM HAXALL, V. M.

November 10, 1797.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber in Blandford, the 2d inst. a Small Bay HORSE, well made, and I believe a small star in his forehead, branded on the near buttock K, flat footed, trots and gallops, hanging mane and switch tail, about 11 years old, when fastened is apt to break away, and has been used to the draft. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to me or give me intelligence so that I get him again, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

SARAH VAUGHAN.

Petersburg, Nov. 9, 1797. (4t.)

THE subscriber is authorised to dispose of the Plank and other materials composing

LAILSON's CIRCUS,

which may be had very low. If not sold by to-morrow 12 o'clock, it will then be sold to the highest bidder, at my Office, for ready money.

P. COUTART, jun. V. M.

Petersburg, Nov. 10, 1797. (1*)

Horses wanted.

WANTED several *Iron Grey* HORSES, from four to six years old, that are upwards of five feet high, and calculated for service. Apply to

PATRICK WHITE.

Petersburg, Nov 8, 1797. 8

Philip Taliaferro, & Co.

Have just received from Boston,

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF *Men's, Women's, Boy's, Misses, and Children's*

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

Which, added to those before on hand, makes their collection compleat—They will be sold on very low terms, by wholesale or retail.

Petersburg, Nov. 9, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the late Col. GEORGE ROBERTSON, of Chesterfield county, are requested as speedily as possible to furnish a state of their claims specifying the nature of the same—and those indebted to the Estate of the said decedent, are desired to make payment to the subscribers, that they may be enabled to discharge all just demands without delay.

JAMES ROBERTSON, } Acting
JOHN BRANDER, } Executors.
(co 6w.)

November 9, 1797.

For New York,

The new fast sailing Schooner

ANTHELOPE,

Burthen 150 Hogsheads,

WILL certainly sail by the 15th of this month, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and the greater part of her cargo is engaged—For the remainder or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to the subscriber in Old street.

J. M'DOWELL.

Petersburg, Nov. 9, 1797. 2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Administrator of JOEL EPPS, dec. anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the 24th of December next—those who do not render in their claims by that time, will take notice that this advertisement will be plead in bar of payment—and all persons indebted to the Estate will please make payment by that time, as no further indulgence will be given.

BANKS MEACHUM, Adm'r.

Suffex, November 8, 1797 8

TO RENT OR SELL,

THAT agreeable situation in the lower part of Blandford, known by the name of Boyd's Tenement; the house commands a view of the main street of Blandford, and an extensive prospect of the river. There is 13 and a half acres of land in the tenement, most of which is excellent meadow ground; also two lots on the main street well situated for building on, possession to be given at Christmas. I will also rent the corner store and lumber house in Blandford, formerly occupied by Baird and Weisiger, immediate possession will be given.

Those indebted to me in my private capacity, or to the late firm of Baird and Weisiger, who have not lately renewed their bonds, or settled their accounts, are hereby informed, that unless they come forward and make payment, or grant specialties for their debts, that their bonds and accounts will be indiscriminately put into the hands of attorneys to bring suits on.

JOHN BAIRD.

Greencroft, Nov. 5, 1797. 4(3w)

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell a valuable Tract of LAND situated in the county of Chesterfield, on Old Town creek, and within two miles of the Town of Petersburg, containing 331 acres by late survey.—There is on this tract about 30 acres of open ground, the balance is wood land, and abounds with pine, oak, and ash timber of an excellent quality—The soil is well adapted to the culture of grain of almost every kind, and its contiguity to town ought to render it an object to those inclinable to purchase—Immediate possession will be given, and the payment made easy to the purchaser if proper security be given. The premises will be shewn by Mr. William Rowlett near thereto, and the terms made known on application to the subscriber in Norfolk.

JAMES ROBERTSON, jun.

October 20, 1797. (tf.)

Pommier,

French Surgeon & Dentist,

HAVING attended a regular course of studies in the most eminent Schools in France, and from long practice in the above business—most respectfully offers his services to the inhabitants of this town.

He extracts decayed Teeth, Roots, and Stumps, with little distress to the Patient; he cleans, whitens, and smooths the sound, and prevents their decay and ill odour—fills hollows with lead, &c.

He has Coral, excellent for retaining the whiteness of the Teeth, and particularly for the Gums and Mouth, which it preserves always beautiful and healthy.

He lodges at Mr. Akin's, near Halliday and Stokes but will wait on any person who will leave their direction.

He will remain in town but two weeks.

Petersburg, Nov. 6, 1797.

NOTICE.

Livingston Thompson, of Amelia county, having conveyed to me in Trust all his estate both real and personal, for purposes particularly expressed in the deed of conveyance—I do therefore forwarn all persons from making any contracts with the said Livingston Thompson, as I am determined to comply with no contract by him hereafter made.

ABRAHAM MARSHALL.

October 30, 1797. 6*

November 4, 1797.

IT is most earnestly requested, that those who have claims against the estate of JOHN SULLIVANT, dec. late of Charlotte county, that they bring them forward for payment by or before March Court next, as we then purpose to close our accounts—such as fail by that time, it may be expected that this notice will be plead in bar.

JOHN PETTY,
ROBERT GILLIAM,
6* Administrators.

Mecklenburg county, October 20, 1797.

RUN away from the subscriber last Saturday, a likely Mulatto Man named

DICK,

about five feet eight inches high, twenty eight years of age, a little bow legged, has a small scar under his right or left eye, his hair pretty short but sometimes tied behind; when he went away he carried a mixt broad cloth coat, a Virginia cloth jacket and breeches dy'd a dark purple, but as he carried with him other clothes he may change his dress; he is fond of liquor. I expect he has procured a forged pass, as was the case about six years ago, and was taken up on his way to Philadelphia, and about two years past went off upon a stolen horse and got as far as Southampton and Hanover counties, where he has relations. He formerly belonged to Mr. Anthony Brown, and waited upon him as a servant; can shave and dress hair, and very handy as a house servant. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars (besides what the law allows) for apprehending and securing him in any public jail so that I get him again. All persons are forewarned employing him or carrying him out of the state.

ALEXANDER BOYD.

Pursuant to an order made by the High Court of Chancery the 14th of September, 1797 will be sold, on the premises whereon the late Mrs. Lucy Adkins, dec. recided, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 18th of Dec. next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of Land belonging to the Estate of Thomas Adkins, sen. dec. lying on the fork of Nottoway river, and Joseph Swamp in Suffex county, containing 435 acres, more or less; terms one third of the money to be paid on executing the Deed, the other two thirds at two annual payments.—Also, five negroes, three of which are valuable men, on a credit of six months. Bonds with approved security will be required. Any person inclinable to purchase the land by applying to Capt. John Mason, sen. Howell Adkins, or Wm. Harrison, will shew it.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Suffex, October 30, 1797. (6)

Daniel & Wm. Eanes,

Have just received from Boston, in the brig Eliza, a large assorment of

MEN'S, WOMEN'S BOY'S, MISSES, and CHILDREN'S

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

of every kind,

Which they offer on the most reasonable terms, by Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

Jamaica, West India, and Antigua RUM, by the Hogshead or otherways,
Peach and Apple BRANDY, in Barrels and smaller quantity,
Best Holland GIN, in Pipes and retailed,
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or gallon,
Lisbon, and other WINES,
SUGAR and SALT,
BAR-IRON, by the Ton or smaller quantity,
NAILS, 4d and 6d cut, wrought 6d, 8d, 10d and 20d.
Cotton and Playing CARDS,
DRY GOODS, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold very low, and the highest price given for all kinds of produce.

They now want a quantity of

PEASE and BEANS.

Petersburg, October 30, 1797. (8t.)

A ROBBERY!

ON the night of the 27th ult. was stolen out of my waggon near Lee's creek, in Nottoway county—a trunk containing wearing apparel, viz. shirts, cravats, jackets, breeches, silk and cotton stockings, &c. &c. a red Morocco pocket book with sundry papers, a small bag containing about seventeen pounds in silver, a gold mounted locket, the device being two doves on a pedestal, and the inscription friendship thereon; Washington's letters in two vols. and several other articles—also stolen out of a bale, several dozen yarn stockings, yarn mittens, and white worsted night caps. The name Amice Horman and the letters A. H. is marked on the wearing apparel.

Whoever will give information of the person or persons concerned in the above robbery, so that they may be brought to punishment, and the property recovered, shall be rewarded on application to the subscriber's store in Nottoway county.

DABNEY MORRISS.

November 2, 1797.

THE subscriber wants immediately, two or three SMART BOYS, as Apprentices to the Boot and Shoemaking business, which he will pay every attention to, that lies in his power.

JOHN DENBY.

Petersburg, Nov. 6, 1797. (3)

A dark brindled Bull Puppy

WAS stolen from the subscriber on Saturday last—the top of his tail white, his fore legs up to his breast white, and white almost round his neck. I will give Two Dollars for intelligence so that I get him again, or Six Dollars for the Dog and Thief.

RICHARD ROWLES.

Petersburg, November 6, 1797. 1*3

Nancy Air

CAN beat any Horse, Mare or Gelding, in the World, weight for age and size, over Mr. Robert McIntosh's ground, in the county of Surry, agreeably to the New-Market Rules of weight for age and size, Four Mile Heats, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS—the first Friday in April next, on my having sixty days previous notice.

Nancy Air can beat over the same ground, admitting it to be one mile round, any Horse that has ever beat her, weight for age, eight times round it, for FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS—giving me sixty days notice, and that the day fixed on shall not interfere within thirty days of the above proposal, in case it may be taken up.

Given from under my hand, this 4th day of November, 1797.

3* JAMES A. BRADBY.

Cedar fields, Surry county.

WANTED,

IN the neighbourhood of this place, at a very healthy situation, a private TUTOR, that understands the Classics; a generous salary will be given to such a person, well recommended Letters on which the postage is paid, addressed to the Printer, at any time between this and New Years day, will be attended to.

November 6, 1797. (4w.)

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money,

On Wednesday the 15th inst. at the dwelling house of JOHN ROGERS DAVIES, in the town of Petersburg, by virtue of a deed of trust executed to us on the 18th day of April, 1795,

SO much of the property comprised in the said deed, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of £. 111, 11, 0, with interest from the 25th day of December, 1795. and the expences attending the execution of the trust, for the benefit of Elisha King.

The property abovementioned, consists of an unexpired term in the lot and house in which the said Davies now lives, in the town of Petersburg, a negro woman, a horse, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, and a tract of land, in Suffex county, containing about 530 acres, with a valuable mill seat. The land is capable of producing any sort of grain, and is improved with a dwelling house with two brick chimnies, convenient outhouses, and an excellent orchard.

ELISHA KING.
ROBERT TURNBULL.
WILLIAM COLE.

November 6, 1797 (8)

Charlotte Court, August 8, 1797.

George Watkins, *Plaintiff* } In Chancery.
against
Pleasant Crenshaw, Abel Jackson, and Josiah Jackson, *Defendants.* }

THE Defendant *Josiah* not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney: *It is Ordered*, that the said Defendant Josiah do appear here on the first Monday in November next, and answer the Plaintiff's Bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for 2 months successively, and published at the front door of Ash Camp Church, in the county aforesaid, on some day immediately after divine service and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

(2m.) Copy, THOMAS READ C.

John & William Bell,

Have juſt received, their

SPRING ASSORTMENT,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every diſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels.
Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.
3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.
Apple BRANDY.
SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.
Black PEPPER, in Bags.
BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BAR-IRON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, Adminiſtrator of FRANCIS HADDON, deceaſed, anxious to ſettle his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid Eſtate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of January next. The Legatees will alſo attend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards of their proportions, or otherwiſe fully paid—If the claimants do not come forward by the time mentioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.

Petersburg, September 21, 1797. tf

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000	Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
704 Blanks			
500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to Robert Moore. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

*** A large number of Tickets of the Peterſburg Bridge Lottery being already ſold, the Commiſſioners have very ſanguine reaſons to ſay, the drawing will commence at the Town Courthouſe on Wedneſday the 1ſt of November, being the ſecond day of the Races, and to continue drawing every day until it is finiſhed.

Peterſburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS's *Patent Metallic Points,*

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Peterſburg (If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

*** *Subſcribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.

The Co-Partnerſhip of

CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS diſſolved the 10th inſtant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately; and thoſe who have claims againſt them, are deſired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 15, 1797. (tf.)

Swift-creek Mills.

THE ſubſcriber will contract with any perſons diſpoſed to have their Wheat manufactured—and will grind at ſo much per buſhel—or will return a fixed quantity of Flour for a proportion of Wheat. The Wheat will be received, and the Flour delivered, either at Peterſburg or at the Mill, as may be agreed on. Any contract for grinding, made with Mr. John Rowlett, at the Mill, will be equally attended to as with

JOHN LE MESSURIER.

Peterſburg, October 17, 1797. tf

Peterſburg, September 11, 1797.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their SHOP to the upper end of OLD STREET, to the Shop lately occupied by Devereux J. Manley, deceaſed, where they intend carrying on the

Coach-making Buſineſs

as uſual, in all its various branches. They flatter themſelves their paſt conduct has given ſatisfaction to their cuſtomers, who may depend on their uſing their beſt endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors.

All perſons having any demands againſt the Firm will pleaſe make them known immediately.

tf BADGER & ATKINS.

FOR SALE,

Mount-Airy,

THE Plantation whereon I now reſide, in Dinwiddie county, 27 miles from Peterſburg, and near Nottoway river.

This farm contains 400 acres of land, about 150 of which are well timbered with oak and hickory. The principal part of the cleared land is divided into three ſhifts containing about 60 or 70 acres each, under excellent fence, and a conſiderable part of it ditched. Each ſhift has a never failing ſtream running through it. There are ſeveral other incloſures, for tobacco, potatoes, cotton, orchards, garden, &c.—one orchard contains 160 or 180 thriving young apple trees; another, 100 apple and peach trees. Six or eight acres of meadow are now under fence, and as much more may be made (adjoining it) with little expence, as the ground was cleared for that purpoſe laſt winter, and put under fence. The whole may with facility be watered, a fine ſtream of water running through it, with fall ſufficient for that purpoſe.

This plantation is in an excellent neighbourhood. It is remarkably well watered, having 12 or 15 ſprings upon the tract. The ſoil is a free light loam in general, part of it however is a ſtiff clayey ſoil. The greateſt part of it lies level, and is not ſubject to waſh. About 45000 tobacco hills, contiguous to the barn, have been highly manured for ſeveral years, and produce large tobacco of an excellent quality.

The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe is high, dry and healthy. A fine ſpring riſes within 70 or 80 yards of it, and four others within 150 yards. The houſe is 48 feet long and 20 feet wide, with a chimney at each end. There are two rooms and a paſſage below, and the ſame above, with a fire place in each. The houſe has been new covered and painted, and two handſome porches built within theſe three years. A cellar has alſo been dug under the whole, and walled up with brick.

The other houſes conſiſt of a kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, dairy, negro quarters, &c. a grainery, ſtables, crib and tobacco barn, all in good repair.

One third of the purchaſe money will be required immediately, and a credit of one and two years will be given for the other two thirds. Poſſeſſion (if required) will be given at Chriſtmas. The plantation may be viewed at any time, and the terms of ſale more fully made known, by application to Mr. John Bell, Peterſburg, or to the ſubſcriber.

RICHARD P. BARTON

Dinwiddie, Oct. 25, 1797 (3p)

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

The following Articles, viz.

A LARGE quantity of Iriſh Linens, coſt from 9d. to 3s 4d. ſterling; and Cambricks from 28 to 78s. ſterling per piece, of 7½ yards in ſmall boxes, imported in the ſhip Neutrality; which he will diſpoſe of by the package—alſo about 80 caſks of Liverpool nails. The whole will be ſold low for caſh, or ſix months credit—he has alſo on hand, Weſt India Rum in hogſheads, Sugar in ditto and barrels, and Coffee; which he will ſell on a credit of 60 days.

PATRICK WHITE.

Peterſburg, October 2, 1797. (6w.)

N. B. The Houſe he lives in is alſo offered for ſale, two pair of elegant young BAY HORSES, well broke to harneſs, and four ſubſtantial WORK HORSES, on a credit of ſix months. P. W.

Blank Bills of Loading, for ſale at this Office.

To be expoſed to Public Sale,

at the late dwelling houſe of Col. Richard Elliott, dec. in the county of Charlotte, on Monday the 20th of this month (November) if fair, if not the next fair day,

Several valuable Virginia born

SLAVES,

A very large Stock of Horſes, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, Waggons, Plantation Utenſils, &c. a conſiderable quantity of Corn, Fodder &c.

Bond with approved county ſecurity will be required for all ſums above twelve pounds, for which twelve months credit will be given; and for all ſums under twelve and over ſix pounds, ſix months credit will be given.

R. ELLIOTT, Ex'or.

Charlotte, November 1, 1797.

October 31, 1797.

THE 10th of Auguſt at night, Strayed or Stolen from my Waggon in Pride's Old Field,

A Dark Bay Horſe,

15 years old, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, had on a ſmall bell, ſhod all round, has noted dark ſtreaks down his weathers, ſome white on one hind foot, ſome grey hairs under his fore top, paces and trots, has marks of ſaddle and geer. Any perſon that delivers the ſaid Horſe to me in Lunenburg county, or contrive me word ſo that I get him, ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble.

3* EDWARD WILSON.

John M'Creery,

HAS juſt received and now opening, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. ELLIS, next Mr. DURELL's TAVERN,

A General Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Of the laſt importations from Europe, Which he will ſell low, for Caſh or Country Produce. He flatters himſelf that thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom, will be pleaſed with the price and quality.

Peterſburg, November 1, 1797. tf

John Ellis,

HAVING removed his Store to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the Houſe lately occupied by JOHN WILDER, and oppoſite HOLLOWAY & BIRCHETT's, acquaints his friends and the public, that he has and will continue to keep up a Large and Elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

European and Eaſt-India

GOODS.

Which he determined to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.

Peterſburg Sept 7, 1797.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale, on long credit, all his LANDS in PRINCE GEORGE County, on Appomattox river, four miles below PETERSBURG, known by the name of ATHOL. This tract contains about 1300 acres, lies well for farming, abounds with valuable timber, and is equal in quality to the Lands adjoining. It will be laid off in lots, if required.

EDMUND HARRISON.

Amelia, October 8, 1797. e08

To be Rented,

THE Lot now occupied by Mr. Joel Sturdivant, in Blandford—poſſeſſion may had the firſt of January next. For terms apply to William Parſons, or the ſubſcriber.

S. RUSSELL.

October 24, 1797. e04

FOR SALE,

THE Tenement on Blandford Hill, formerly occupied by the ſubſcriber, containing three Lots, on them, there are a large and commodious dwelling houſe, ſmoke-houſe, ſtables, and carriage-houſe, with a variety of fruit trees, and a well of excellent water. Any perſon by making application to Mr. John M'Rae, ſen. or to Mr. David Robertſon, may know the terms of ſale.

Should the above property be not diſpoſed of before the firſt Saturday in December next, it will on that day be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes.—The terms of payment will be made known on the day of ſale.

JOHN CAMERON.

Peterſburg, Sept. 18, 1797. (eotf)

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there remains in my hands that part of the eſtate of Jeſſe Hobbs, dec. which would have deſcended to his daughter Elizabeth Tomlinſon, (had ſhe lived).—I hereby requeſt all thoſe who have any claim to that part of the eſtate of the ſaid Jeſſe Hobbs, dec. to come forward by the 25th day of December next, in order to eſtabliſh their claim; if they do not I ſhall pay it to the other legatees of the ſaid Jeſſe Hobbs, dec. as I wiſh to cloſe the buſineſs.—I ſhall plead this in bar againſt them, if they do not come forward by the time above mentioned.

SAMUEL LEE, adminiſtrator of Jeſſe Hobbs, dec.

October 17, 1797. (6)

I. HALL, & Co.

Have juſt received their FALL SUPPLY *of*

MEDICINE,

With an extenſive aſſortment of PAINTS, and other articles—viz.

PAINTS.

WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spaniſh Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigriſe (dry and in oil)
Pruſſian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linſeed Oil.

LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magneſia
Crucibles (large and ſmall)
Caſtile Soap
Caſtor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent ſhaving Soap
Tooth Bruſhes
Fleſh, ditto
Key Inſtruments for extracting Teeth
Beſt Crowns Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Hair Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elaſtic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Eſſence of Bergamot
——— Lemon
——— Lavender
——— Muſk
White and Brown Sugar Candy
Carui Comfits
Barley Sugar
Liquorice
Pectoral Lozenges for Colds
Green Citron
Candid Orange Peel
Almonds
Olives
Raiſons
Nutmegs
Mace
Cinnamon
Cloves
Smelling Bottles, cut and plain
Breaſt Pipes
Nipple Glaſſes
Glaſs Mortars and Paſtles
——— graduated meaſures
——— Funnels
Vials aſſorted (green and white)
Marble Mortars and eſtles

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hamet's Dentrifice
Ward's Eſſence, for the head ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
Britiſh Oil
Turlington's Balſam
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Reſtorative Drops
Norriſs's ditto
Jeſuit's ditto
Eſſence of Peppermint
Anderſon's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyſer's Pills
James's Fever Powders
Steers's Opodeldoc, &c. &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. tf

Mecklenburg county, Aug. Quarterly court, 1797.

John Stephens, John Carter, and Polly, his wife, Plaintiffs.
Againſt
Joſhua Stephens, Debby Stephens, Joſeph Stephens, and Hailey Stephens, infants, under the age of twenty-one years, by Debby Stephens their guardian, and the ſaid Debby Stephens, widow of Thomas Stephens, dec. Dfts. } In Chan'ry's

BY conſent of the parties by their counſel and guardian reſpectively, this cauſe came on to be heard on the bill and anſwer. On conſideration whereof, It is decreed and ordered, that William Davis, John Davis, jun William Hendrick, and Chriſtopher Haſkins, or any three of them do, after advertiſing the ſame three weeks in the Peterſburg newſpaper, ſell the two hundred acres of land in the bill mentioned, at twelve months credit, taking bond or bonds with good ſecurity, payable to themſelves, and that they do divide the ſame by aſſignment, among the parties, viz. to the plaintiffs John Stephens and Polly Carter; the defendants Joſhua, Debby, Joſeph and Hailey, (infants) and the defendant Debby, widow of the ſaid decedent, each one ſeventh part thereof; and make report to the Court in order to a final decree.

Copy, W. BASKERVILLE, c. c.

(6t.)

Jacob Harriſon,

Reſpectfully informs the public, that he has juſt received, and now opening, at his WHOLESALE STORE, lower end of BOLLINGBROOK STREET, and oppoſite to Captain Parker's,

An extenſive aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Conſiſting of Superfine, Fine, Middling and Coarſe BROAD CLOTHS; FOREST CLOTHS; HALF-THICKS; Dutch and Roſe BLANKETS, Kendal COTTONS, THICKSETS, VELVETS, VELVERETS, Romſey SHALLOONS, Patent Silk and Cotton HOSE, Fancy Cotton ditto, Gilt, Plated and Metal BUTTONS, China and Satin RIBBONS, Worſted Breeches Pieces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large aſſortment of WEBBING.

Which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh or Produce.

Peterſburg, October 11, 1797.

Peterſburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

ALL perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of David Rinney, dec. are deſired to render them to the ſubſcriber, properly authenticated—and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate will pleaſe make immediate payment—as the ſubſcriber wiſhes to cloſe his adminiſtration of the eſtate as ſoon as poſſible.

tf DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.